Side or Breast, Night Sweez, aguiding of Boosd, and all other long Complaining, tending to Complaining, tending to Complaining.

The above Expectorant, picquar o by an experienced Physician and the asian less new become a dean land propagation, and invisored for the companies care of these diseases of the Thoust and Lenga which if peoplessed smaller beam and causity. It contains no Opinus, which if peoplessed smaller beam and causity. It contains no Opinus, roots, he be undersupe tables one deep which have a specific to the same roots, he is a material section of the cause of the cau

and scaled a stretzieranity lost. Reader; have you a bul coul, or a could of larg stending try it by all means. Belog may prove futal Sold by A. L. SCOVILL & Co. at the Depot, G objectively, No 3.6 Brandway, addy all drugges a corresponding.

BEAVER AND MARTEN SLEIGHING CAPS AND COL-

Wet Linens, Wet Damasks, Wet Napkins, Wet Shectings, Wer Townslor, D. opens, Handkorenin's, ke., ke., rented all liben and sound, having been slightly wet and woold at about half price.

A G. Coury, Nos 37 and 57 35

WET LINENS from the STRAMER HUMBOLDT, as 2s.

MESSIMAC AND COCHECO STYLES PRINTS-WIDE CLOTHS - Just received, a large lot of the above Frints, of new de signs, which will be sold at 6; cents cash.

HAMLIN, RUBBIONER & Co., Nos. 6; and 20 Liberty st.

WET SILES from the wreck of the STRAMER HUM soint, have just been opened by Jirr. Moor. S. Landerskin, No. by? Elections, a great begains; as fine block allia, at 4; 5; and 6; a raid, and hardsone deteas allia slightly assued, but not in the least lajured, at about half their real value. They have also every kind of gode slightly acided, but in reality as good as ever they were, at the greatest kind of barance. IF ' PAIN IS THE SHADOW OF PLEASURE," suc-

New Music.--Little Katy's Voice, (as sung by httle Cord lia Howard, with immerse applause, in the moral drain of Little laty, or the Hot Corn Gorl by G. C. Howard. 25 of Honach Wayers, No. 331 Brondway.

HALLET, DAVIS & Co.'s unrivaled Pianos, with and To COMMIT MURDER QUIETLY-Take a young lady

and tell ber she has a pretty foot; the will then went a smell, thin since, so can in the wet, take cold, a cold will bring on a lover and she will die in a month. Oh no. Sir, I alies are more a unit he now seems, for they wear Alpine Button Boots, with chamois hidness. Moreccop Electe and Sastin with duable some and all laids of I obis-Buther Since that keep out both wet and cold. Indeed, miss, I am glad to hear it. Where do they obtain such! Why at J. B. Miller & Co.'s, No. 131 Capal-sp. Prudent persons, when they resolve to buy, always

LADIES' SHOE ESTALISHMENT,-WITHERS & Co., in a chilon to a very excellent stock of Slippers, The India Rubber Overshore, the have a great variety of next, confortable and finhiemble Gatters for the India, which they are selling at the low price of twelve and fourteen solvlings per pair. Their establishment is at he is blicecker at, near broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES, GAYLER'S PATENT - Hommer M. Patrick is the sole manufacturer in the Unit-of the above calebrated Safes and F. C. Gothi's improsers ance locks and come lars. Lie best safes and locks combin-world. Depot. No. 192 Pearl at , one door below Ma den-am-COME AND SEE-COME AND BELIEVE, -- Bronze

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers,

T. GILBERT & CO.'S SUPERIOR PIANOS.—A fine assortment just received and for sale very low. Also, Smith's unequality Melodene, a full expely at low prices, at 1920cc Warrant, No. 538 Broadway it be great Piano and Music Establishment. OFFICE FOR

FOREIGN PATENTS. No. 5 Wallet, New-York.

Housekeepers and all others in want of Bedding Bedstends, &c., would do well to call at M William's old astablished warerooms, No. 150 Chatham-st, corner of Malberry-st., where may be found the largest assertment of articles in his line everoffered to the public.

BEHIND THE AGE-The man who has not heard of

DEMONEY & Mayra's Hair De. I the raising a breeze among the feater-sity thetis result sterring. Sending non-runs into hearity and colouring all thefee raising the grant of the result sterring. Sending non-runs into the unity and colouring all thefee the result and you will like it. It's sold and applied at their risir Dressing Saloon, No. 13 Courtlandtet, and may be had at No. 300 Grandest and No. 120 East Breadway. SEWING MACHINES-With the new year I. M.

SEWING MACHINES .- All persons making, selling or SEWING MACHINES.—All persons making, selling of the polist, are hereby cautions a nearlies with an even near the polist, are hereby cautioned against to intrinsic an even near the polist, are hereby cautioned against to intrinsic and of separable security of law. The following persons are ilconsed to manufacture and sell Sewing Machines, under my said parant, vit Mestre Wheeler, Wilson & Co., Orovor, Baker & Co., the American Magnetic Sewing Machine Co., and A. Bartbolf, of New York, Nichols & Machines, and A. B. Howe of New York, Nichols & Machines, and A. B. Howe of New York, Nichols & Machines, and A. B. Howe of New York, Nichols & Machines, and A. B. Howe of New York, Nichols & Machines, Machines, No. 20 Strongway, New York, and No. 23 Hanneverst., Boston. No. 26 Brondway, New York, and No. 23 Hanneverst., Boston.

SEWING MACHINES—UARD TO THE PUBLIC.—The Hon. Commissioner of Patents of the United States has adjudged that my application for lettines patent for a Sewing Machine, which was originally invented, constructed and put in operation by me, as early as the year 1884, interferes with all the patents and applications for patents upon Sewing Machines containing the combination of the cyce-pointed are edie, and the shuttle making the interlockod states. All the patries to this matter of interfacence are added upon by notice from the Patent-Office to praye the date of their inventions. Numerous and most respectable witnesses who are my Sowing Machine I was already apprized of But it is existable to prove the good and successful operation by as many as possible. Any persons who hetween the years (18th and 18th, saw my Sowing Machine, or saw such a machine in the possession of my late brother. A. F. ffunt, or to wham if was exhibited or appellments of its work above hy Mr. George A. Arrowanith, will confer a great favor upon me, and with forward a righteness cause, by informing me of their knowledge upon the subject. A powerful combination is interested in defeating my just claims, but with the testimony I have, this triff is howered. N. Y.

HAR DYE AND WIGS — RATCHELOR'S Manufactory SEWING MACHINES-CARD TO THE PUBLIC.-The

HAR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactor for these articles is removed to No. 233 Broadway, opposite to Park, where he has the best accommodations in the world for application of his famous Hair Dye, and the ailes of his newly vested Wigs and Toupoes. Nine private rooms all on one flaor.

A GOOD MEDICINE.—A friend who has been rehard to the the series of the daying the long watches of the
hight, permitted weither sleep nor rest, expresses grateful acknowled
eignests for the influence of Hootrague's Granus. Birreras
From her account the littees must be a regular held likely of
this lady-a mother-whose stout and apparently healthy frame, we
gradually becoming undermitted by severe pains in the back and side
and the consequent loss of along. In boom, we are promonally assured
quite relieved by those of the green militers. We have no has
integed to the confidence of the suiteres. We have not we
for ionig contisted paths are certainly a said amovance, and we re
jetce in every opportunity of pointing our remedies that may result
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healthcate of three by means of this popular remedy, this so well as
theauticated that we have the less bestuncy in departing from on
manal conne of strict allence toward advertised remaining which thentleated that we have the less heatiney in departing from one and come of strict allerner toward advertised remodies, which always athered to unless where we are well satisfied of the octanees of first merit. This is the case in the present instance, and a therefore recummend, without doubt or hainston, the German Biters sold by Dr. Jackson, at his rooms, No. 120 Archet, below it terms of the properties of the propertie

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNI .- Our Semi-Weekle

GREELEY & MCELRATH, Tribune Office, N Y.

The warlike excitement among the Montenegrins is said to be on the increase. They are all prepared to take the field at the first signal. Three or four thousand of Turkish troops under the command of Ibrahim Bey are stationed at Grahowo to repulse any attacks from the Mountaineers.

The value of goods received at Dubuque, Iowa, last year from eastern markets overland was \$365,000, making with the aggregate of imports from the river, \$2,862,103 This does not include the freight by express from Boston New York, &c., estimated to average \$1,000 a week.

WHIG ALMANAC FOR 1854

Will be ready for delivery on Monday, the 16th instant. In addition to the usual Astronomical Calculations and Calendar pages, the Almanae for this year will contain

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES, Executive and J clein) - names of the Gabinet Officers, Supreme Court Judges a lot of the Members of the United States Senate sed their terms of office - a list of the Mombers of the House of Ropes semiatives, &c. AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES-

Diplomatic Correspondence between Chey, Hulsomann, Ans-trien Charge a: Weshington, and Secretary Marcy in regard to the Korsts affeir at Smyrn CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES-The proposed Tripartite Treety and Diplomatic Correspondence of Mezers. Welster. Everett, Grampton. Lord John Ressell, &c.

THE JAPANESE EXPEDITION-A brief secount of the Expedition to Japan, under command of Commodore Perry, by Dayard Taylor, who accompanied the Expedition

LIBERTY IN EUROPE-A pewerful and brilliant Oration by Victor Hogo.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT PIERCE FIXED FACTS IN AGRICULTURE—

A page containing many valuable facts and hints for the consideration of Farmers.

NATIONAL FINE SCENE
Receipts and Expenditures of the United States Government for
the mond year ending June 10, 1851, and the estimated receipt
and expunctures for the year enting June 30, 1854.

RAILWATS IN THE UNITED STATES—
The keigh repital stock, cost of construction, gross and not complays ac. of all the Railroads in the United States.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE...

RUSSIA AND TURKEY-

Article on the War now existing between these

GOVERNMENTS OF THE SEVERAL STATES FOR 1854—
A Table containing a list of the Stains Capitals, Governor
Time of meeting of Legislatures. Time of holding Annual Eletions &c. POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT in 1852, 1848, and 1844

RCTION RETURNS from every State in the Union, care fully compiled and compared with former Elections, expressly for the Whig Almanac.

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Single copies 12; cents, \$1 per dazen, \$7 per hundred PossmasSingle copies 12; cents, \$1 per dazen, \$7 per hundred PossmasSingle copies Orders respectfully solitess rematting \$1 will receive 13 copies Orders respectfully solicited.

GREELET & McELRATH.

Tribut e Office, New York.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for Jan. 14. THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week

contains the following:

1. EDITORIALS: At Albany: Antonio I., Electing a Predict, The Spirits in Goograss, Living at the Federal City, Slavery in the Field, The American Climata: What we Eat, Disasters at Say The Eric Diriculties; Pogress of the Turish War, &c.

11. BAYARD TAYLOR'S LETTERS: Second in Scuarce.

IV. THE EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE: Buck-sia Glove and Mitten Manufacture. V. THE TURKISH WAR: From our Correspondent A. P. C.

VIII. WESTERN AFRICA: From our own Correspondent IX. LIBERIA: Private Letters Communicated to the Tribune X. LETTERS OF AN EXILE: No. XXXVIII.

X. LETTERS OF AN EXILE: No. XXXVIII.

XI. REVIEW OF THE WEEK. Giving in a condensed and most conspicuous form the most important events that have occurred in the United States, South America, The Sandwick Islands, China and Australia.

XII. POLITICAL IN ELLIGENCE: Missech mosts, Maine, New Jersey, Misselappi Hilmols, Remnecky.

XIII. CALIFORNIA: Nino Days Le er Intelligence by the arrival of the steamings George Law and Star of the West; Defeat of the Lewer California Fillbarters.

Of the Lewer Cathernia Fillburters.

XIV. XXXIIIG CONGRESS: Giving the most important Proceedings in the Sense and House of Representatives.

XV. NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE: Standing Committees of the rate and Agencies.

XVI. THE MINIE BALL-EXTRACRDINARY SHOOTING. XVIII. THE LATE AFFRAY IN CINCINNAST.
XVIII. AGRICULTURAL: Breaking Stores; Great Corn Crop, &c.,
XIX. NEW FUBLICATIONS: Glastiments, by Victor Hugo.

XX. CITY ITEMS: The Astor Library, &c. XXI. TELEGRAPH: The latest news received by Telegraph.

AA:1. SIABBIAGES and DEATES.

XXIII. SETVIEW OF THE MARKETS: Reports of the Stock,
Grain Provision, and Cattle Markets. Very fully and specially reported for The Tribune.

Single copies, in wrappers, can be chiained at the deak in the
Counting Room this morning. Price, 6; cents.

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STOCKTION.—ONE

## New-Dork Dailn Cribune.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith.

guaranty of his good tatte.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

NEWS—Any person conding as important new, either by Talegraph,

Mail, or otherwise, will be liberally paid, provided it is used by us.

The Tribune for Europe.
We shall issue THIS MORNING an Edition of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, for circulation in Europe. It will contain all the latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the deak Price Six, Cents. The steamship Alps, for Liverpool at 10] A. M., sails from this port To Day. The steamship Nashville will sail for Havre via Southampton

Subscriptions and advertisements for The New-York Tribune can be left with the following Agents:

LONDON-Mr. W. Thomas, Nos 19 and 21 Catharine street

Paris-Mr. Flourneau, No. 30 Rue St. Marc.

Advertisments for The Tribane of Monday ought to be sent in force 9 o'clock on Saturday evening.

The Senate was not in Session yesterday, having

adjourned over until Monday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. COBB reported back the Homestead Bill with amendments. Mr. CUT-TING reported a bill to secure the rights of citizenship to the children of citizens of the United States born in foreign countries, or without the limits of the United States, and after some discussion the bill was passed. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. EWING having the floor, made a speech against the

WRECK OF THE SAN FRANCISCO. The wreck of the steamer San Francisco, the account

imposition of tunnage duties, as suggested in the Presi-

dent's Message, and then adjourned.

of which reached us yesterday, presents one of the most remarkable cases of disaster at sea that we remember to have ever recorded. The melancholy details of the shipwreck will be found in another column. The striking fact in this case is this: Here was a ship of the best construction, extraordinarily well fitted and provided for a long and tempestuous voyage, on the second day out, within one hour from the commencement of the first gale she encountered, in difficulty, and within two hours disabled and lying helpless in the trough of a heavy sea. According to the account which is furnished by an officer of the lost ship, the wind a 6 o'clock on the evening of the disaster had died away At 9 P. M. it sprang up, and at 10 P. M. the ship broaded to-that is, fell into the trough of the sea. By the aid of sails and additional steam she was relieved from this peril and got before the wind; but in less than an hour more, at 11 P. M., she broached to again, and all efforts to regain the control of the vessel and extricate her from her dangerous position were unavailing. The seas rolled in upon her on the one hand and the other, opening her seams, starting her planks and sweeping her decks, till at the end of two hours more she was in a sinking condition; and notwithstanding steam and hand-pumps were in full operation, and the troops were organized into bailing gangs, the water continued steadily to gain upon them through the night. The great loss of life occurred on the following morning at about 9 o'clock, when a heavy sea washed overboard more than 150 persons. It is perfeetly apparent that the gale which wrecked the San Francisco and occasioned this lamentable loss of life What is to be explained, therefore, in the case of the

in a gale of wind. This is the great fact to which this calamity is to be attributed. Who is to blame for thisor whether any one is especially culpable, we have now no means of knowing, for we are in possession of no facts or intimations beyond those disclosed in the record. But is a most remarkable circumstance, if no suspicions were excited, and no predictions of disaster hazarded, based upon he construction or trim of this ship when she proceeded to sea. If there were none. it will very much lessen our respect for the opinion of mariners and nautical men in regard to the conditions requisite to insure the safety of a ship at sea. We wait for further explanation and development, confidently anticipating that there is a story yet to be told in regard to this ill-fated steamer to which as yet we

We regard with admiration the gallant conduct of Capt. Watkins of the lost vessel, who stood faithfully at his post on board the sinking ship for thirteen wenry days and nights, availing himself of the assistance that chanced to come in his way, endeavoring to get the vast number of persons under his charge on board one vessel and another, under every embarrassment and at every hazard, amid freezing, piereing gales, and cruel waves, hourly threatening to engulf him, himself remaining on board the ship whatever the alarms or the threatenings of the hour and being the very last man to leave. It may be said he did no more than his duty. But it was a most severe duty, nobly, manfully, and heroically done.

Neither can too much praise be awarded to Capt. Creighton, of the Three Bells, who landed 237 of the sufferers at this port yesterday. For six days he lay by the crippled and water-logged vessel, with words of hope and cheer upon his lips, and faithful to the impulses of a manly heart, renained steadfast in his purpose of mercy, till all were succored. Some emphatic testimenial is due to such a brave, true and gallant

## CASS ON THE BALIZE.

The acquisition of California by our Government, and the discovery of its Gold-Mines, taken in connection with the difficulty and peril of overland transportation thither, and the tediousness of the passage via Cape Horn, gave an immediate and signal importance to the routes across the Isthmus of Darien and though Central America. Our steamships and mails began to take that course in 1849, when we had no shadow of foothold south of our own boundary, and hardly a diplomatic footing in the Central American States, where Great Britsin had long exerted a commanding influence. It was well understood that the mouth of the San Juan de Nicaragua had long before been occupied by the British as protectors of the Mosquito sovereignty, named by them Greytown and held by British troops in definnce of the adverse claim of Nicaragua. This occupatien directly threatened the security if not the practicability of the Nicaragua route to the Pacific, which involves less land-carriage than any other this side of Cape Horn, while it was notorious that in case of a war with Great Britain, we could not hope to send a passenger or package to California, over any route south of the valley of the Gila.

Under these circumstances, Mr. Clayton, as Secretary of State under Gen. Taylor, concluded (April 19, 1850.) a Treaty with Great Britain, of which the main object was avowed to be the promoting and securing of the construction of a Ship Canal through Central America between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, for the benefit of all mankind. To this end, the two Governments mutually pledged themselves to each other

1. Neither of them would attempt to establish or maintain any exclusive authority or control over such Ship Canal, nor erect or maintain any fortifications commanding it;

2. Nor occupy, fortify, colonize, nor assume nor exercise dominion over any part of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, nor any other part of Central America, nor use any protection which either affords or may afford, nor any alliance it may have with fortifications or colonizing or occupying the above

named countries. 3. Vessels of either nation traversing, having traversed, or about to traverse, said Canal to be exand Great Britain from blockade, detention or capture , then away with them to the calaboose, the rice swamp,

by the forces of the other. 4. The parties making the Canal to be protected by seizure or injustice whatever.

5. Both Governments to use their influence with

of a free port at either end of it. 6. Also to protect it when completed and guarantee

7. Also to invite other nations to unite in said

8. The same protection and guarantees to be extended to any other Canals which may be made uniting the Atlantic with the Pacific.

-Such are the outlines of a Treaty which seems to us the most honorable and worthy ever negotiated between two nations. For although the United States were immediately to be benefited most, and Great Britain next, by the opening of a Canal through Central America, yet the Treaty contemplated no exclusive privileges for them, but threw open every resulting advantage to all mankind. On the part of Great Britain as the chief naval power, and of the United States, as always likely to be formidable by sea to her enemies, through her privateers if not through her Navy, the stipulations for the neutrality of the Canal,

and of a reasonable area of sea room at either end of

it, were more than just-they were generous to other

nations, and ought to have elicited expressions of their

gratitude. Now consider the avowed object and alm of the Treaty, and all its stipulations are consistent, harmonious and reasonable. The two contracting Nations are mutually desirous that the Atlantic and Pacific occans shall be connected by a canal across the narrow isthmus uniting South with North America, and they reciprocally stipulate to remove every obstacle and afford every facility to the construction of the work, and to afford it all the necessary protection

thereafter. But, when the Treaty went to London, the Government apprehended that its terms were so broad and sweeping that they might be held to require the abandonment by Great Britain of her settlement known as the Balize, lying on the Bay of Honduras, north-east of Guatemala and east from the Mexican province of Yucatan, and forming geographically a portion of the latter rather than the former. This settlement was in its origin rather a foray of British mahoganycutters on territory notoriously Spanish than a legitimate colony: but, possession being nine points of the law, when the Spanish dominion on the Continent died out, there remained no one to dispute the British claim, which had previously been made good in many a struggle, so far as successful fighting can uphold such struck the steamer amidships, swept the deeks and a claim. So the British Minister wrote to Mr. Crampton that his ratification was given on the express condiffice that the Treaty did not turn the British eut of the Balize or British Honduras, (several hunwas no more severe than every sloop that goes around | dred miles distant from the nearest point of the pro-Cape Cod is often called to encounter, and a pilot-boat | posed Canal,) and Mr. Clayton said, Of course not; it or an every-day West Indiaman that would not have | had no relation to that territory. But, in order, to be weathered it in safety would be unfit for her business. sure that there had been no mistake, Mr. Clayton applied to the Hon. Wm. R. King, then Chairman of the San Francisco is this broaching to, which was the Senate's Committee of Foreign Affairs, which Commitprimary and sole cause of the disaster. It is plain that | tee had necessarily had charge of the Treaty while beit arcse from one of two causes. Either the ship was fore the Senate, and asked him, . Did or did not the

" not affect in any way the British claim to the Balize?" | "bove twenty-one, at the rate of ten a oltars-of -and Col. King (a political opponent, since chosen course in addition to any property tax to which they Vice-President, now dead,) at once responded, "To are now subject. He estimates that there are upon accepted the British ratification, taking care to add that, as the Treaty did not ignore the British claim to the Balize, so neither did it in any manner recognize or affirm that claim-and thus the matter stands to -Now consider the dust that Gen. Cass has kicked

up concerning this matter, in the light of reason and common sense: He now says that he supposed that Great Britain did

agree by this Treaty to give up the Balize-that, but for this understanding, he would have opposed that Treaty. In the name of all that is rational, why should Great Britain have made such a stipulation in that treatyor in any other to which we were a party !

Her hold on the Balize was certainly no impediment to the construction of the Nicaragua Canal, nor any other uniting the two oceans. That Canal was required far more by our needs than by hers. We had most to gain by its neutrality, for she could shut it against us in case of a war between us, while we could not hope to close it against her. There was no single stipulation of the Treaty which was not at least as adventageous to us as to her; while we surrendered by it no shadow of right, or claim, or possession, in any part of the world. We had no Protectorate to renounce no fortification to dismantle, no fort to abanden. Then why should Great Britain have been expected to give up the Balize by that treaty ! Can any body imagine? Is she accustomed to give away provinces and cede colonies from considerations of abstract philanthropy? Does even Gen. Cass expect such evidences of her devotion to the general good ! If not, how could he have supposed that she was giving away the Balize by the Nicaragua Canal Treaty

YOUNG IRELAND AND SLAVERY.

"We are not abolitionists—no more abolitionists:
"We are not abolitionists—no more abolitionists:
Meses, or Socrates, or Jesus Christ. We deny that it
Meses, or Socrates, or Jesus Christ. We deny that it Moses, or Socrates, or Jesus Christ. We don't share, to crime, or a wrong, or even a peccadillo, to hold slaves, to huy slaves, to sell slaves, to keep slaves to their work by flegging or other needful co-rolon. 'By your silence,' says Mr. Haughton, 'you will become a participator in 'their wrongs. But we will not be silent when occasion call for speech; and as for being a participator in the wrongs, we, for our part, with we had a good plantation well stocked with healthy aggress in Alabama."

The Citizen, Mr. Mitchel's new paper, has the above in its second number, in the course of a reply to Mr. Haughton, an Irish abolitionist, who cannot discover the bondage of his white countrymen at home, while deeply interested in that of negroes abroad. We quite agree with portions of The Citizen's reply, as to the illogical blindness of looking abroad for objects of reform and ignering the existence of those at home. Wisdom and philanthropy should not disregard the eries of the oppressed of whatever land, but look with "equal eye" on all. But that apart: we have now to deal seriously with the confession of political faith contained in the above extract textually given.

We have often been charged with seeking Irish popularity, Irish good opinion, and Irish favor-how truly let the reader judge when he shall have read this article. It was in vain that we disclaimed any special sympathy for one Race or another, this Nation or that, ontside of our own. We have earnestly endeavored to aid the efforts from time to time put forth in behalf of Liberty for the Irish and Independence for Ireland, because we claim for each People the Rights we assert for our own, and for each man the freedom we demand for ourselves. In every Race crushed beneath the feet of foreign domination or domestic tyranny, we see Humanity abused and trampled on; in every individual writhing in the fetters of despotism or scarred by the lash of a master, we recognize an outraged, afflicted brother. We do not ask whether he is Irish or Hungarian, Pole or Italian, Hebrew or Hottentot-it is enough for us to know that he is a man, and that some . usurper of God's prerogative is depriving him of the escential rights of manhood.

Mr. Mitchel, it appears, has a very different standard, and is for or against Despotism, according to the any State or people, for the purpose of erecting such | race er color of those on whom it is brought to bear. If they be white skinned, and spring from a Caucasian stock, then it is base usurpation, to be denounced, execrated, and resisted by push of pike and ring of rifle; but if the subjects be black, or bronzed, or even fairempt in time of hostilities between the United States skinned and delicate, but with a taint of African blood, the auction block, and let them be lashed till the blood runs down their heels, if man or woman dares hint reboth the contracting Governments from all obstruction, sistance to whatever his or her owner sees fit to command !

Mr. Mitchel will probably increase the popularity of Nicaragua, Costa Rica. &c., to facilitate and promote his paper among the Irish-Americans-alas that it the construction of said Canal, and the establishment should be so :- by this frank avowal. We have not now for the first time to see the great majority of them, with Liberty and Democracy on their lips, vote to fortify, extend and perpetuate the foulest and most atrecious tyranny known among men, and while demanding all rights for themselves, clamorously deny the most obvious and essential rights to Americans-born, whose fathers fought to yindicate and establish American Freedom. But if Liberty for Ireland and the Irish is sought in the spirit evinced and on the principles avowed by The Citizen, it can hardly be necessary to say that the effort will be fruitless and the hopes of its champions a mockery. Alas for the aspirations of the oppressed and exiled, if their incitement to struggle for Liberty is the horrible desire of buying, selling and lashing each other !

> The fact has been brought to light that in the Territorial bill of 1850, known as a part and parcel of the Compromise, there is a passage which emphatically excludes the conclusion that anything contained in the bill is to be construed into an abrogation of the anti-Slavery clause of the Missouri Compromise. Douglas's bill would, therefore, leave the same prohibition in force, if the honor and good faith of the pro Slavery Judges and Governors who will be appointed could be relied upon. But it is sufficient that the attempt is made to set aside this long and well established line of demarcation between Slavery and Freedom. The Representatives of the North cannot, without dishonor and treachery to their constituents, permit even a seeming abandonment of rights and interests which have been conceded for the third of a century. The Missouri Compromise should be reasserted in the Nebraska bill in the most explicit language. It should not be kept out of sight, as a thing of which we are ashamed, and its very existence staked on time-serving judicial decisions. With pro-Slavery Judges, pro-Slavery Governors, and pro-Slavery Marshals, the introduction of Slavery under Douglas 8 bill would be a matter of course, so far as it is consistent with the climate and soil of the territory. No country in the world abounds in men of higher honor and integrity than the South, but where the question of Slavery is involved justice and honor must stand aside, and the worst passions of the worst part of society become the ruling principle. The tyrant's pleaof public danger and public necessity on such occasions overrides all laws, higher and lower, and the domagogue who bids highest for the public favor, by avowing the most malignant hatred of Abolitionism, is sure to obtain power. The honor of the South, therefore, cannot be trusted where the interests of Slavery are involved, because on such occasions the voice of honor and truth is always silenced by the elsmor of lew, brutal and selfish passions.

The Richmond Examiner has a scheme for the removal of the free negroes from Virginia to Liberia or elsewhere, which bids fair to be successful, if the injustice and barbarism of the Old Dominion are equal to its enforcement. The writer suggests that the free negroes between the ages of fifteen and twenty-one, be badly modeled or badly trimmed. She would not steer | "Senate understand, in ratifying the Treaty, that it did taxed five dollars per head per annum, and those Senate.

be sure they did understand it." Mr. Clayton there- 55,000 free negroes in Virginia, of whom 41,250 are of the taxable age above specified. Of these, 10,312 he supposes to be under twenty-one years old, and at five dollars per head they would raise a revenue of \$51,-560. The remaining 40.933 at ten dollars per head, would produce an annual income of \$409.350, which sum added to the foregoing, gives an aggregate of \$460,940 for the first year. This sum together with an amount in the State Treasury already appropriated to the object, would remove about 10,000 free negroes semewhere, perhaps to Liberia. Every failure to pay the tax is to be followed by the sale of the negro for a limited time, until he works out the tax, at wages ranging from ten to twenty-five cents per day. The writer frat kly says that he is not actuated so much by any love he has for the negro race, as by regard for the welfare of the whites. No doubt these important State Rights of invidious taxation and sale of the poor, are fully

secured by the resolutions of '98 and '99. But the foregoing philanthropic scheme for " gotting rid of the free negroes," has its uses, since it is suggestive of one equally feasible for another end. Why cannot the people of Virginia apply the same principle of taxation to the removal of slavery! Slavery is an evil-a nuisance, and it is therefore a legitimate subject of taxation as such. There would be no cruelty or injustice in taxing the owners of slaves with a view to raise revenue for the removal of slavery. But the texing of free negroes as a means of their removal, is unjust and ernel. Free negroes are not a nuisance, though their ignorance and vice doubtless are, and to tax them in order to obtain the means of their education and improvement would be very proper.

A feminine correspondent reminds us that at the

last meeting of the Teachers' Association an interesting discussion took place on a resolution purporting that the character and amount of mental training given the youth of the present day are not proportion ate to the increased educational facilities. Our correspendent cites as an easy solution of this matter, an extract from the Manual of the Board of Education for 1853, by which it appears that the pay to the Teachers in the Primary Department varies from \$50 to \$150 a year. Of course competent teachers cannot be procured for such a pittance. It would seem an absurdity to offer less than \$500 to any person, man or woman, fit to be a teacher; and that is less than what is paid for much coarse labor. When Rome was declining. the teacher was despised, and the salary he received that of a pauper: in rising America we should not have to make the same complaint. And among the underpaid representatives of learning, woman should not be meanly and ungallantly picked out as the receiver of the lowest possible wages. John Sanderson, truly viswing the degraded idea which the so-called civilized public have of the value of a public teacher's functions, laughed with all the force of his resonant wit at the idea of a Normal School, which he said would educate persens who would not turn teachers. So we have Judge Story dedicating his Compendium of the Constitution to the public teachers of the United States as an invaluable but underpaid body. Let us have a reform beginning at the Primary Schools with the salaries of women.

THE STORM of Thursday extended all over New-England, in some parts beginning with a drizzle of cold rain and mist the night before, and growing warmer as it progressed. As there was considerable snow on the ground, especially in and around Boston, a freshet is quite likely to follow The Merrimac was quite high yesterday morning, rapidly rising and beginning to tear up its icy fetters; while the Connecticut was higher than we remember to have seen it before, and had cleared itself of all but floating ice for about half the distance from Springfield to Hartford. It is evidently higher now than when we left it yesterday. The Naugatuck, we hear, has torn away one of the Railroad bridges which span it. We shall doubtless hear of further and

Several French Jesuits have been expelled from Cologne, where they were employed as teachers in the College. expulsion took place by the order of the commander of the fortress, on the ground that the sojourn of Frenchmen in the fortresses on the Rhine is a matter subject to the exclusive authority of each commander.

WHAT IS CENTRAL AMERICA!

The fellowing letter explanatory of the sense in which the term Central America is used in the British dispatches lately produced in the Senate, was read by Mr. Clayton, on

Intelly produced in the Sebate, was read by Mr. Casy; on Thursday, in his speech in reply to Mr. Cass:

British Legation, Jan. 7, 1854.

Mr Dean Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day's date, in which you inquire of me.

1st. Whether there may not be a mistake in the dispatches of my government, lately communicated to Congress, so far as they speak of British Honduras as part of Central America?

Central America?

2d. Whether I understand Central America as embracing anything more than the five Central American States?

And
3d. Whether I understand the dependencies of British
Honduras as anything more than the small islands described in the treaty of 1786?

I regret that I am at present unable to supply you with
an explicit explanation of the passages of the dispatches
from which it seems to be inferred that Belize is stated by
the British Government to be situated in Central America,
as I am not in possession of any official communication
from my Government in which that question is directly
treated.

from my Government in which that question is directly treated.

A fair inference, however, from the text of treaties and other documents to which I have access, with regard to the title of Great Britain to British Handaras and its dependencies, would lead me to conclude that British Honduras is situated in Mexico, and not in Central America, properly so called. In this opinion I have good reason to think the Government of the United States concurs.

The dependencies of British Honduras are, in my opinion, distinctly enumerated in the treaty of 1726.

It occurs to me that in the dispatches in question, which, it must be recollected, treat of this somewhat complicated matter incidentally only, the term Central America may have been used in some geographical sense in which it has not unfrequently been applied to the central part of this continent, and not in the true political and diplomatic meaning of the term. I would remark, too, that the boundaries of Central America, in the political sense, are, in some respects, not yet completely defined, more particularly as regards the boundary between Costa Rica and New Gronada, which is still in dispute between those States.

These are my own individual incressions, and Lonly.

lies. These are my own individual impressions, and I only give them to you as such. I shall willingly, however, appy to my own Gevernment for a more distinct explanation of the matter, which, I doubt not, will prove satisfactory to the Government of the United States and to yourself. ar elf.

an, my dear Sir, with much respect, yours, very faithfully,
JOHN F CRAMPTON.

THE MAINE LAW IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Correspondence of The Philadelphia Register. HARRISECRO, Thursday, Jan. 12, 1854. The meeting of members of the House "favorable to the passage of a Prohibitory Liquor Law," took place yesterday afternoon according to previous notice. A chairman was appointed, and those present organized themselves into a regular committee for the purpose of discussion and united action. Opinions were divided on the manner in which the law should be enacted, part being in favor of its unconditional passage by the Legislature, the remainder in favor of the submission of a loss to the people for their decision. On polling the members, seventeen proved to be favorable to its unconditional passage, and fifteen in favor of submitting it to the people. It was, however, unanimously resolved that should the first named measure fail, they would all support the latter. A very conciliatory spirit prevailed, and much good feeling was It is thought that the Committee on Vice and Immorali-

ty, in the House, will report favorably on any bill that may be presented to them containing a Prohibitory Lawmay be presented to them containing a Prohibitory Law-being willing to let the House decide for or against its merits. Thus first come will be first served. From the present indications, it is nearly certain a law without the popular vote would not pass in the Legislature, but would very likely do the cause a positive injury. It is therefore to be hoped that the party willing to submit a lr.w to the people will take care to have their bill come first in order. In the House there are fifty five or fifty sit; in favor of such a bill, or who would vote "yes" on it should it come up. No difficulty is anticipated in getting, it through the Senate.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

From " Out Own Correspo · Washington, Friday, Jan 13, 1854 I learn that Cass and Clayton had an amicable interview before Cax s made his speech. Clayton explained to Cass that in som e points he was overruled while Secretary, in this treaty affa, 't, by other members of the Cabinet, which

mollified Cass co. widerably.

Mr. Clayton's spreech on Thursday was a perfect answer to Cass. The contra t between these two Senators is ro-markable. Gen. Cass read his speech in a mumbling tone and in a disjointed mann. A Southerner remarked that "he spoke like a darkey dissatisfied with his rations." Clayton listened to him attratively, but took no notes. When Clayton commenced his reply, the dignity and confi. dence of his bearing impressed every one with the idea that he was about to demolish Gen. Case's fifteen column speech. He fulfilled the premise. He spoke eloquently and fluently both days (although somewhat ill) without a note or paper before him. Names of places, dates, and every thing flowed from his tongue with perfect accuracy and ease. Gen. Cass, on the other band, fumbled over his papers, some-times stumbling for several minutes in search of the right page. I believe the prevailing feeling in the Senate Chamber on Thursday was pity for the old man in this, his last, but most signal overthrow, and no doubt that pity will be deepened when Mr. Clayton's speech is concluded.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Chairman of the Committee on Territories, is opposed to the Nebraska Bill. The Webster Whige of Massachusetts are also opposed to it. Nevercholesa, it will probably pass as an Administration measure. A divi-sion among the friends of the bill is the only hope of its defeat.

The loss of the steamship San Francisco creates intense interest here, and has cost a gloom over the whole city.

A great effort was made to day by the friends of the mo-

nopoly combination to take up the private calendar. The object was to push through the bill to extend Cole's Patent, but Jones, of Tennessee, resisted it successfully. The Government Counsel in the Gardiner case has pubblished a statement four columns long about the title deed

to the Mexican mine, abstracted from the Court room. Several affidavits have been given. Gardiner is suspected of having taken the deed, but the affidavits do not estab-

The question of the extention of Colt's patent received something of a rebuke to day. The friends of this measure had determined to effect its passage through the House, but signally failed on a motion to go into committee on private claims. The report that the Administration are in favor of the whole system of patent extention is not generally credited. The estimated value of the patent extensions now before the country exceeds \$70,000,000. The fitness of one of these schemes, Colt's pistols, are vary confident of parsing their bill. There are at least fifty lobby members engaged in patent extension. The actionated profit on the pistol patent is over \$3,000,000. It has already been a monopoly for nearly a quarter of a century, and expires, unless new renewed, in 1857.

Major Hobbie, the Assistant Postmaster General, it is asid now lies in a dying condition.

M. Bedini, the Pope's Naucio, visited Washington yesterday for the purpose of taking leave of the President before departing from the United States.

XXXIIID CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, F. iday, Jan 13, 1854.

Mr. DEUM asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of authorizing by law the Secretary of the Navy to keep three public vessels, one at New York, another at Beston, and a third at Norfolk, to be prepared for prompt dispatch in case of maritime disasters.

dispatch in case of maritime disasters.

Mr. JONES (Teun.) objected to the reception of the reso

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. LATHAM, from the Committee on Public Lauds, reported a Bill extending until March, the Act to Ascertain and Settle Private Laud Claims in California.

He said the Commission was appointed in the spring of 1851, but was not organized till January, 1852. Between 800 and 300 claims have been filed, embracing a million acres of land in California.

The Commission have disposed of about 300 cases, and about 200 cases have been argued and submitted to the Board, but remain undecided. It was desirable the bill should be passed at once to prevent loss to the Government and to claimants.

The bill was passed.

Mr. COBB, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Homestead bill with amendments. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. CUTTING, from the Committee on Judiciary, to Mr. CUTTING, from the Committee on Judiciary, to which the subject was referred, reported a bill providing that persons heretofore born, or who may hereafter be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were, or who shall be at the time of their birth, citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered, and are hereby declared to be, citizens of the United States; provided, however, that the rights of citizens hip shall not descend to persons whose fathers never resided in the United States. Second section reads: "Any woman married, or who shall be married to a citizen of "the United States, shall be deemed and taken to be a "citizen."

Mr. Cutting desired to explain to the House the

Mr. Cutting desired to explain to the Pouse tender legislation necessary for the protection of that interesting portion of the people supposed to be a part of our population. In order to do that, it was necessary for him to advert to the state of the law as it existed, independently of any legislation. By the commor law the botter opinion always was, although some dieta to the contrary, that the children of a subject born out of legislates to the Crowa, and ander the legislate of another dominion, were aliens the children of a subject born out of legiance to the Crowa, and under the legiance of another dominion, were aliens to the former and were subjects of the latter, according to the municipal legislation of the country in which the birth took place. He then traced the history of the legislation of England from 1330 to 1844, when the English Parliament provided that children of English subjects, though born out of the country of allogiance. The same condition of the statute of legislation prevails in France, and, as far as his observation extends, in every civilized country, protecting the children of their subjects who may hoppen to be born out of the country. In 1790 Congress legislated on this subject, and in the act providing for the naturalization of aliens a section was introduced protecting and securing the rights of American providing to the man account of the rights of American children born abroad, and the provision of that section was entirely sufficient to meet every exigency which at that time existed, because it applied not only to children whose parents were then living, but to children of parents whose parents were then living, but to children of parents. whose parents were then living, but to children of parents who were afterward born. The act of 1790 contained in force, as respects, this branch, until April 14, 1802, when the whole series of naturalization laws were by one blow repealed, and a substitute passed by Congress. In legislating on what seemed to be a minor consideration in reenacting that small portion of the act of 1790, which was designed to provide for the security of children of our own citizens, it was embodied in a form of expression so the control of the c own citizens, it was embodied in a form of expression so loose and ambiguous that it was exceedingly difficult to gather its true sense and meaning. In the act of April 14, 1802, there was a vital difficulty. It seemed that only the children of parents were horn on the 14th April, 1802, or any time anterior thereto. Every one born a minute after that day and since that time abroad, whose family was traveling abroad on a visit of pleasure, or purposes of trade or business, or for the higher purpose of spreading the gospel, all children of such persons, whatever might be the objects or motives of their parents, if born abroad, were aliens to their country, higher purpose of spreading the gospet, an examines of their parents, if born abroad, were alleas to their country. This inequality was not manifested for a long period of time. Some ten or tweive years ago, the difficulties and embarrassments were experienced and a dealer for the correction of the evil expressed. In 1841, a bill substantially the same as this was introduced in the Senate and immediately ordered to a third reading, but somehow further action was not taken upon it. A Committee of the Hoass reported a similar bill, but it went to that common receptable of all things but, viz: the Committee, it would not probably be again reached. There was no matter of legislation which could appeal more strongly to the patriotism and sensibilities of the House than this, for reasons which he stated. The second section of the bill was taken from the English act of 1844, and it provides when an American marries a woman, a foreigner.

bill was taken from the English act of 1844, and it pro-vides when an American morries a woman, a foreigner, the political character of the wife shall at once conform to the political character of the husband. It was a remarka-ble fact that while England has been in antagonism against the great principle of naturalization provalent with us, she was foremest in protecting the interest of her own citizens and has said, when a woman is married to a British sub-ject, she herself becomes a subject that she may better un-derstand her duties and inquients in the minds of her children the principles of the country in which she has cast her fortune.

children the principles of the county is the same difficulty her fortune.

Mr. FULLER said, in his State (Maine) some difficulty had arisen for want of such law as that proposed, and therefore hoped the bill would be considered.

Mr. CUITING resumed, saying this subject has recently affected the minds of many worthy persons, who felt they were in a condition in which they ought to be protected and their children naturalized. The State of New York has been obliged to pass special acts of relief in cases where property has come from descent, and which would have been exchanged, because the person otherwise crititled was been abread. For five er six years the Lags better of that State had been passing acts providing against. would have been escherica, occase has person the Lags-lature of that State had been passing acts providing against escheats. He had recently had sent to his a paraphet, written by a mest eminent lawyer, whose fame is known from one end of the country to another. (Horace Binner, drawing attention to this subject, and to which he (Mr. Cutting) had directed the attention of the House. In con-clusion, he simply appealed to the nations and sense of right of every member to put the bill on its passage with-